

CURRHIST
LB
3054
C2
D427
1995:Jan
c.2



EX LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTÆNSIS

January 1995

Social Studies 30

Grade 12 Diploma Examination



Copyright 1995, the Crown in Right of Alberta, as represented by the Minister of Education, Alberta Education, Student Evaluation Branch, 11160 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, T5K 0L2. All rights reserved. Additional copies may be purchased from the Learning Resources Distributing Centre.

Special permission is granted to **Alberta educators only** to reproduce, for educational purposes and on a non-profit basis, parts of this examination that do **not** contain excerpted material **only after the administration of this examination.**

Excerpted material in this examination **shall not** be reproduced without the written permission of the original publisher (see credits page, where applicable).

January 1995

Social Studies 30

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

Part A

consists of 70 multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

Part B

consists of a written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

It is recommended that you read the written-response questions in Part B before beginning the examination.

Ideas appearing in the multiple-choice questions may assist you in composing your essay.

Time: 2 1/2 hours.

You may take an additional 1/2 hour to complete the examination.

Part A: Multiple Choice

Instructions

- Use an HB pencil.
- Write your name and the other required information on the back cover of this examination **and** on the separate answer sheet provided as directed by the examination supervisor.
- Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example

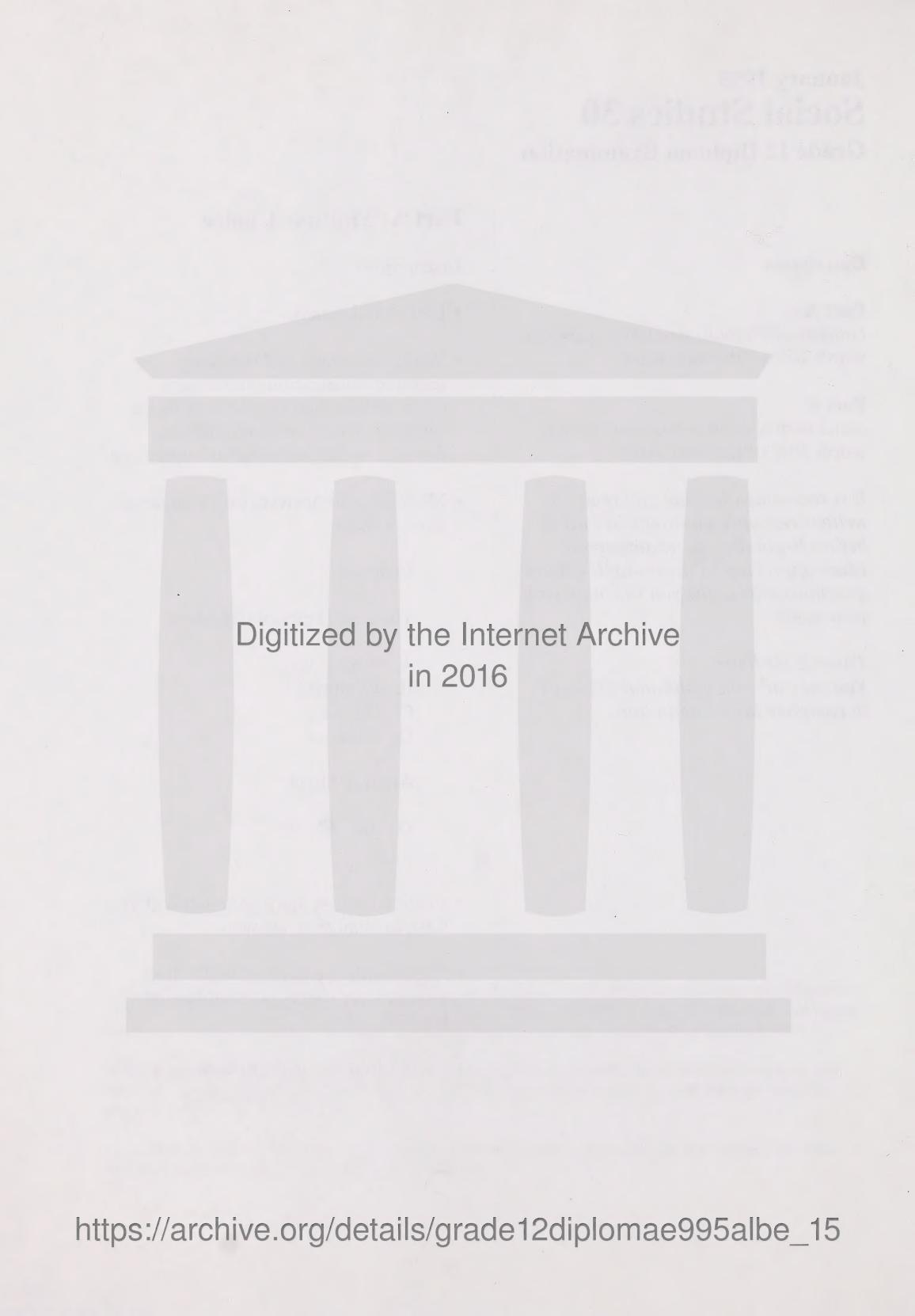
The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Ottawa
- D. Montreal

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) (D)

- Erase your first mark completely if you wish to change an answer.
- The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.
- Do not fold the answer sheet.



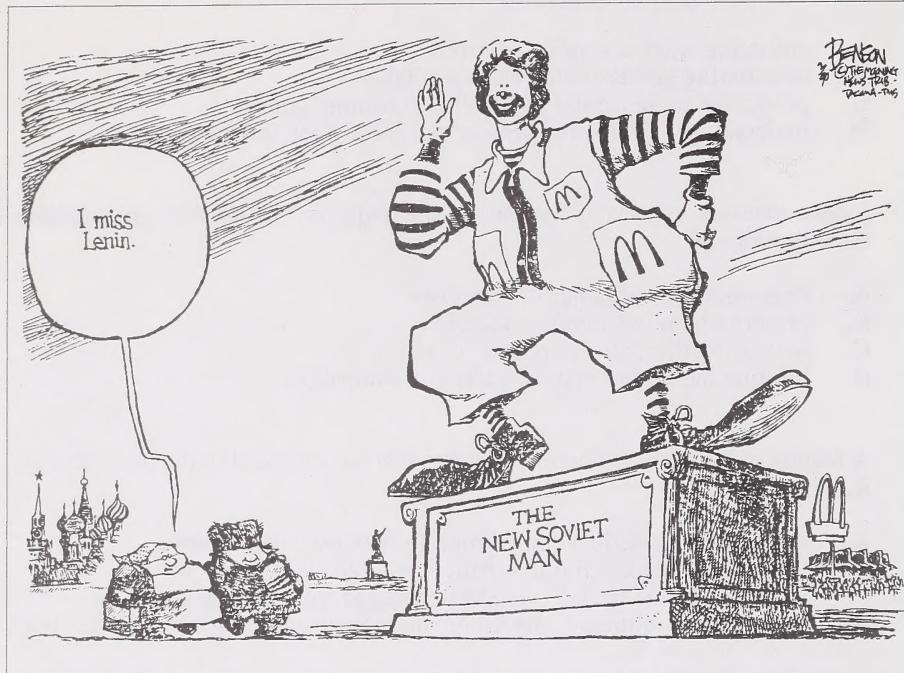
Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

1. A major goal of modern market-oriented systems is to achieve economic stability. Most often this goal is interpreted as
 - A. enforcing wage and price controls
 - B. distributing goods and services equitably
 - C. producing more capital goods than consumer goods
 - D. maintaining low unemployment and controlling inflation
2. As one measure to prevent “tyranny of the majority,” democratic governments use the procedure of
 - A. restricting the influence of lobbyists
 - B. preserving an independent judiciary
 - C. increasing the status of public forums
 - D. limiting the money spent on election campaigns
3. A feature of western democratic systems that has emerged in the new state of Russia is the
 - A. restriction of political competition to only two major parties
 - B. selection of leaders through American-style party conventions
 - C. extension of the right to vote to females 18 years of age and older
 - D. existence of political competition among various parliamentary factions
4. In theory, a goal that is common to model private-enterprise systems and model public-enterprise systems is the
 - A. efficient use of an economy’s resources
 - B. decentralization of economic decision making
 - C. competition among producers for consumer dollars
 - D. equal distribution of an economy’s output of goods
5. Consider the issue stated below and **evaluate** the arguments or reasons that follow. Choose the **strongest** argument or reason in support of a position on this issue.

Should elected representatives follow the wishes of their constituents rather than their party when voting on legislation?

- A. Yes, because constituents know intuitively what legislation is best for the country.
- B. No, because it is too difficult for elected representatives to determine public opinion on important issues.
- C. Yes, because an effective representative democracy depends upon expressing the will of the electorate.
- D. No, because many elected representatives know best what is the true will of the people.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 6.



—Benson, February 1990

6. In the context of the current political climate in Russia, the speaker in the cartoon would be considered

- A. liberal
- B. radical
- C. moderate
- D. conservative

7. To achieve greater economic equality, a democratic socialist government would favour a

- A. system of progressive income tax
- B. system of corporate tax incentives
- C. sales tax on all consumer goods
- D. general poll tax on all citizens

For questions 8 to 10, consider the following issue and possible positions related to the issue.

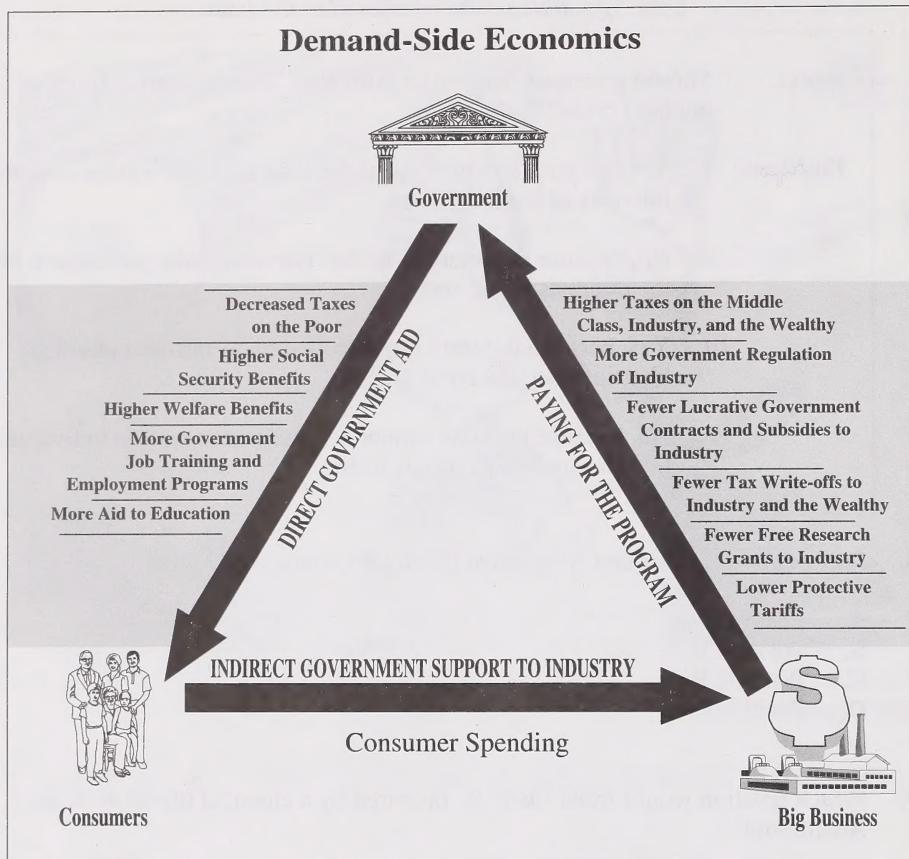
Issue: Should governments restrict individual liberties during times of national crisis?

Positions:

- I. Yes, because the interests of the state take precedence over the interests of the individual.
- II. No, because the interests of the individual take precedence over the interests of the state.
- III. Yes, because the state can be relied on to restore individual liberties once the crisis is over.
- IV. No, because the state cannot be relied on to restore individual liberties once the crisis is over.

8. Supporters of fascist and communist ideologies would agree with
 - A. Position I
 - B. Position II
 - C. Position III
 - D. Position IV
9. Which position would **most** likely be favoured by a classical liberal such as Adam Smith?
 - A. Position I
 - B. Position II
 - C. Position III
 - D. Position IV
10. Which historical development could be used as evidence to support Position IV?
 - A. The New Economic Policy, Soviet Union, 1920s
 - B. The Enabling Act, Germany, 1930s
 - C. The New Deal, United States, 1930s
 - D. The War Measures Act, Canada, 1940s

Use the following diagram to answer questions 11 to 13.



—adapted from *Political Ideologies: Their Origins and Impact*

11. The basic features of the economic policy illustrated in the diagram were **most** characteristic, during the 1980s, of the

- A. mixed economy in Sweden
- B. market-oriented economy in Canada
- C. capitalist-based economy in the United States
- D. centrally planned economy in the Soviet Union

12. During a recession, a government following the economic policy indicated in the diagram would likely increase

- A. government cutbacks of aid to the poor
- B. subsidies to business to stimulate profits
- C. taxes on consumers to reduce spending and inflation
- D. government spending on welfare payments to help the jobless

13. A major assumption underlying the economic policy illustrated in the diagram is that

- A. direct government aid to the public results in lower taxes
- B. people, not corporations, are a nation's principal resource
- C. the health of an economy depends on decreasing the amount of currency in circulation
- D. increased government deregulation encourages the development of self-reliance

14. In Canada, which group would benefit **most** from the introduction of proportional representation?

- A. Mainstream political parties attempting to gain more of the popular vote
- B. Special interest groups hoping to acquire government assistance
- C. Fringe political parties trying to gain elected status
- D. Lobby groups attempting to influence government decisions

Use the following question and policy to answer question 15.

Question: Does high taxation restrict economic growth?

Policy: A government increases taxes to provide larger transfer payments to poorer regions of a country.

15. Who would **oppose** the above policy by making the point that higher taxation restricts economic growth?

- A. A left-leaning, socialist economist
- B. A Marxist-leaning, radical economist
- C. A moderate, Keynesian, liberal economist
- D. A conservative, market-oriented economist

Use the following sources to answer questions 16 and 17.

Source I

Soaring business optimism is being fueled by the same conditions—job cuts and wage restraint—that are feeding the deepening pessimism of consumers. Some business leaders are not particularly concerned about how the domestic consumer feels because they are looking to foreign markets, rather than their own, for sales. The corporate community is brimming with optimism, buoyed by explosive earnings and booming exports. The reason is that the job cuts and wage restraints that have hurt consumers have boosted productivity. Shrinking wage gains have bolstered export competitiveness but left some households with little or no income growth.

Source II

Faced with new cost pressures from global competition, employers throughout the industrial world are turning more and more to part-time workers to help cut costs and gain workplace flexibility. A new study by the International Labour Organization, an arm of the United Nations, shows that even some of the newly industrialized nations are beginning to use part-time workers to remain competitive. The trend toward part-time workers has reached the point where one out of every seven workers in the industrialized world is now a part-time employee.

—adapted from *The Edmonton Journal*, September 1993

16. Which statement summarizes a relationship that exists between the sources?

- A. Both sources point out the benefits to consumers that result from increased worker productivity.
- B. Both sources describe methods by which business has improved profit margins.
- C. Source I describes the causes of labour discontent, and Source II describes its effect in the workplace.
- D. Source I outlines possible reasons for increased consumer confidence, and Source II explains why this has become a world phenomenon.

17. Both sources support the generalization that expanding global competition for markets has

- A. increased the quality of goods in the marketplace
- B. ensured that workers will be paid fairly for their labour
- C. increased trade barriers among major economic powers
- D. caused businesses to re-evaluate their employment practices

Use the following factors to answer questions 18 to 20.

Factor 1	Economic chaos created by periods of inflation and depression
Factor 2	Widespread fear of a radical left-wing revolution
Factor 3	Germany refused entry into the League of Nations
Factor 4	Widespread resentment against the terms of the Versailles Treaty
Factor 5	Growing fear of invasion by neighbouring states

18. Which factors contributed **most** to Hitler's popularity and rise to power?

A. Factors 1, 2, and 5
B. Factors 1, 2, and 4
C. Factors 2, 3, and 4
D. Factors 3, 4, and 5

19. Which factors were the **primary** cause of many German industrialists' support for Hitler's programs?

A. Factors 1 and 2
B. Factors 1 and 4
C. Factors 2 and 3
D. Factors 2 and 5

20. To exploit the "widespread resentment" mentioned in Factor 4, Hitler effectively used the techniques of

A. indoctrination and forced labour
B. intimidation and patriotic pageantry
C. leadership mystique and controlled participation
D. channeling popular discontent and scapegoating

21. Generally, supporters of a mixed economy believe that the

A. majority of a nation's resources should be state-owned and publicly controlled
B. majority of a nation's citizens should be involved in entrepreneurial enterprises
C. private enterprise system provides an efficient method of production but an often unfair method of distributing and allocating output
D. private enterprise system can solve most economic problems if the government refrains from interfering in its operation

Use the following information to answer questions 22 to 24.

Swedish Elections—Autumn, 1991

- The Prime Minister handed in his resignation following the worst defeat at the polls for the Social Democratic Party since the 1920s.
- The leader of the successful conservative Moderate Party formed a new coalition government of four non-socialist parties—Moderate, Liberal, Centre Party, and Christian Democrat.
- The new government sees as its domestic priority the revitalization of the Swedish economy by means of deregulation, lowered taxes, and a “revolutionary policy of freedom of choice” within welfare policy. Social welfare will continue to be financed through public means.
- Four main tasks will predominate during the government’s term in office:
 1. take Sweden into full cooperation in the European Union (EU),
 2. break the pattern of economic stagnation and establish a strong, expanding economy,
 3. enhance welfare and social care through a revolution of choice, and
 4. shape long-term and sustainable development toward an environmentally-sound society.

—adapted from *Swedish News*, September 1991

22. The 1991 election results in Sweden indicate a political movement toward

- a more extremist left-wing economic policy
- a greater sense of individualism and self-reliance
- an increased emphasis on social equality and justice
- a larger degree of social responsibility for all citizens

23. The new government will be **most** likely to re-evaluate Sweden’s historical commitment to the goal of

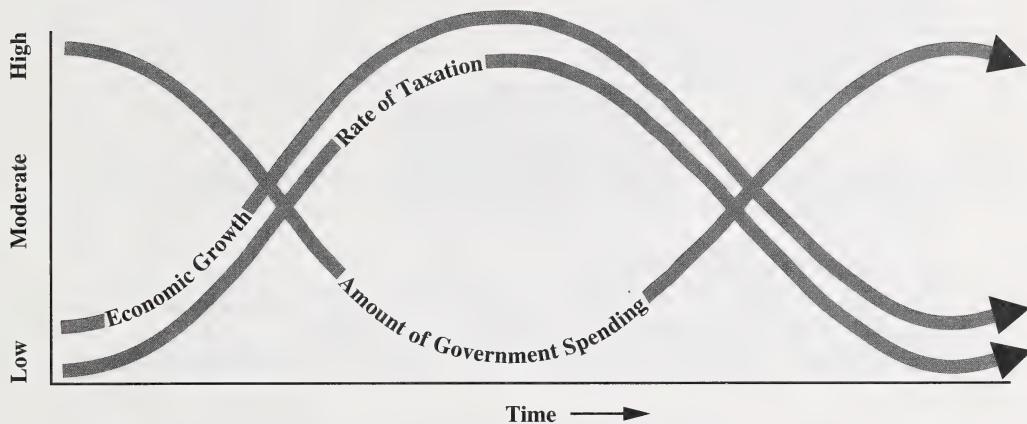
- providing “cradle to grave” social benefits
- maintaining low unemployment rates
- enhancing involvement in European affairs
- ensuring the conservation of key natural resources

24. The success of the new government’s initiatives will depend largely on the

- acceptance of Sweden into full EU membership
- level of media attention given to government progress
- degree of support it receives from special interest groups
- amount of cooperation the coalition parties can maintain

Use the following graph to answer questions 25 to 27.

Theoretical Relationships Among Economic Growth, Taxation, and Government Spending



25. This graph illustrates theoretical relationships consistent with the

- A. laissez-faire ideas put forth by Adam Smith
- B. economic and fiscal policies developed by John Maynard Keynes
- C. concepts essential to the centrally planned economy advocated by Karl Marx
- D. theories associated with supply-side economics favoured by Ronald Reagan

26. As represented on this graph, government spending indicates an attempt on the part of many governments with market-oriented economies to

- A. avoid unnecessary regulation of boom and bust cycles
- B. minimize the negative effects of boom and bust cycles
- C. eliminate the boom and bust cycles associated with production
- D. increase nationalization in the economy to prevent boom and bust cycles

27. Since the early 1980s, many democratic capitalist governments, through their actions, have **contradicted** the relationships shown in this graph by

- A. deregulating most industries to encourage greater competition
- B. increasing social assistance programs during times of high unemployment
- C. failing to reduce spending during times of economic growth and prosperity
- D. decreasing corporate income taxes to encourage investment in the economy

28. The idea that the “invisible hand” by itself may be insufficient to maintain adequate free market competition in all areas of production is supported by government provision of

- A. monetary policies
- B. privatization of industry
- C. anti-monopoly legislation
- D. unemployment insurance payments

29. Fascist political parties in Italy (1922) and in Germany (1933) acquired power primarily through the

- A. instability of previous authoritarian regimes
- B. use of techniques that appealed to nationalist fervour
- C. inability of extremist political parties to draw support
- D. ability of their leaders to eliminate any internal party opposition

30. Which statement is based on a **false** assumption regarding the nature of a public enterprise economy?

- A. Economic goals are largely determined by government planners.
- B. Allocation of goods and services is based on collective needs.
- C. Methods of production are determined through central planning.
- D. Prices fluctuate according to supply and demand.

31. In practice, which characteristic of a parliamentary system actually weakens the principle of executive accountability?

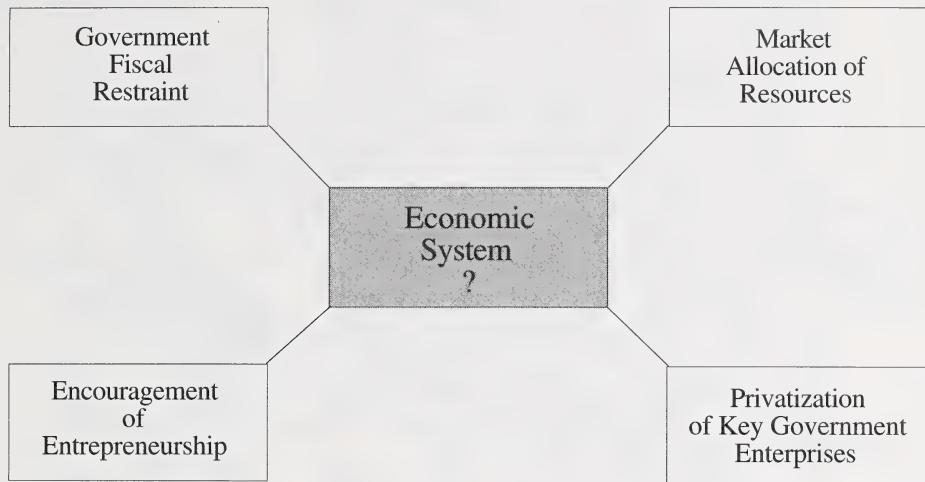
- A. Cabinet solidarity
- B. An official opposition
- C. Responsible government
- D. A vote of non-confidence

32. *It is too easy to crush disturbances in the name of law and order. It must never be forgotten that in the long run, a democracy will be judged by the way the majority treats the minority.*

It may be inferred from this statement that in a democracy, the **best** way to foster minority rights is to

- A. hold periodic elections
- B. have frequent plebiscites
- C. demand efficient leadership from elected officials
- D. encourage tolerance and understanding among citizens

Use the following diagram to answer questions 33 and 34.



33. The economic system identified by these characteristics would be

- A. state regulated
- B. publicly owned
- C. centrally planned
- D. capitalist oriented

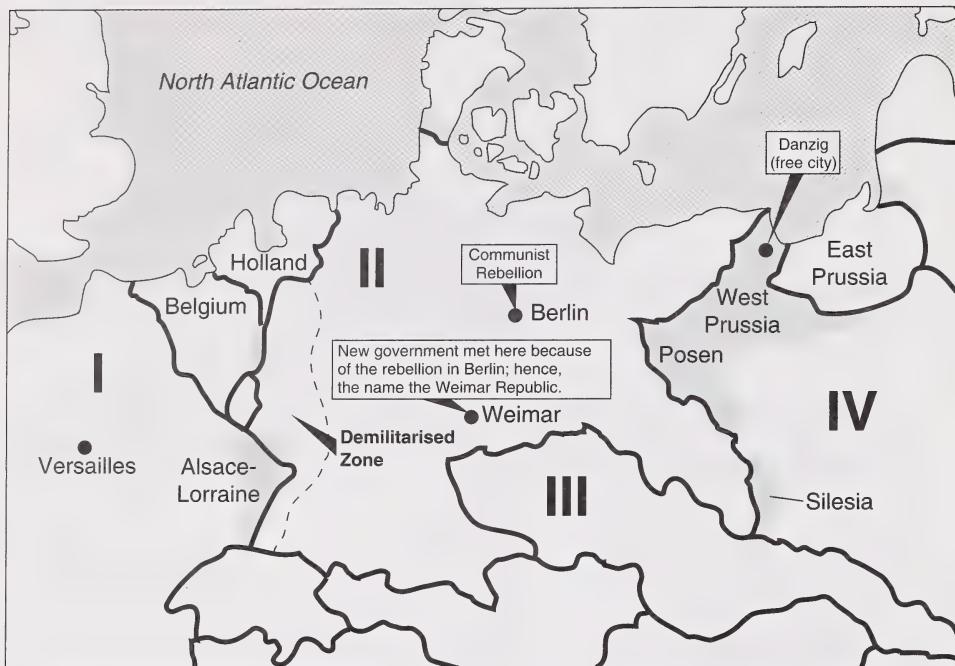
34. Which characteristic would be consistent in purpose with those shown?

- A. Nationalization of key industries
- B. Decreased taxes on corporations
- C. Larger subsidies to small business
- D. Government regulation of basic utilities

35. From a socialist perspective, market-oriented economies have had the **most** difficulty

- A. encouraging worker and management initiative
- B. adjusting to the principles of consumer sovereignty
- C. reducing inequalities created by income differences
- D. creating cost-efficient and cost-effective businesses

Use the following map to answer questions 36 to 38.



—adapted from *A Map History of the Modern World*

36. The **best** title for this map is

- A. The Growth of Fascist Dictatorships (1934–1939)
- B. The Expansion of Nazi Power (1928–1933)
- C. The Movement toward Self-Government (1922–1927)
- D. The Price of Defeat (1918–1921)

37. The shaded land areas indicated on the map represent territories that were

- A. gained by Germany when Hitler came to power
- B. created to resolve ethnic or language disputes in Germany
- C. lost by Germany to other countries or to the League of Nations
- D. occupied by foreign troops to prevent Germany from threatening war

38. Which two countries indicated on the map were created partly as a result of Woodrow Wilson's idea of self-determination?

- A. Countries I and III
- B. Countries II and III
- C. Countries II and IV
- D. Countries III and IV

39. In the Treaty of Versailles, significant provisions related to Germany arose from

- A. American demands for a strong European alliance system
- B. French demands for guarantees of France's national security
- C. British demands for territory as compensation for colonial losses
- D. Italian demands for coal and other resources as reparation payments

40. To avoid a general European war in 1938, Great Britain and France adopted the foreign policy strategy of

- A. largely accepting the demands of Germany as a gesture of good faith
- B. establishing a trade embargo against Germany to challenge its economic might
- C. secretly signing a mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union to isolate Germany
- D. seeking intervention by the League of Nations to encourage direct negotiations with Germany

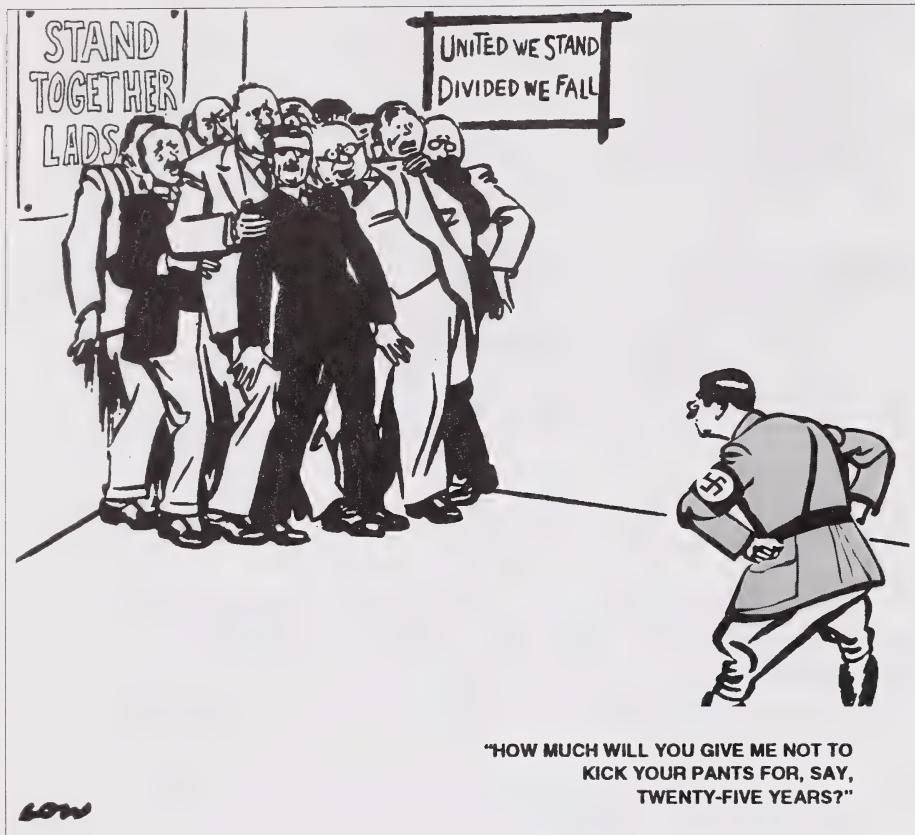
Use the following chart to answer question 41.



41. The country that completes this chart is

- A. France
- B. Poland
- C. Austria
- D. Belgium

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 42 to 44.



—from the *London Evening Standard*

42. Which foreign policy, practised by many European nations between the two world wars, is the cartoonist criticizing?

- A. Intervention in the domestic affairs of Germany
- B. Using collective force to ensure Germany's borders
- C. Non-interference with Germany's aggressive actions
- D. Supporting the military-industrial growth of Germany

43. The development that inspired this cartoon was the

- A. demand for reparation payments from Germany
- B. reoccupation of the Rhineland by German troops
- C. exclusion of Germany from the League of Nations
- D. invasion of the Soviet Union by German armed forces

44. The cartoon illustrates the need for a foreign policy of

- A. armed neutrality as nations prepare for war
- B. disarmament to defuse a tense, warlike situation
- C. collective security to preserve international stability
- D. mediation of the just demands of dissatisfied nations

45. The **most** obvious example of Nazi Germany overextending its military resources occurred when its armed forces

- A. launched the Battle of Britain in 1940
- B. invaded France through Belgium in 1940
- C. joined Italy in North Africa in 1941
- D. invaded the Soviet Union in 1941

46. Which development has often motivated the establishment of military alliances?

- A. The failure of nations to establish an effective system to implement international collective security
- B. The success of countries in effectively asserting their commitment to national sovereignty
- C. The lessening of nationalist sentiments among various ethnic groups around the world
- D. The failure of the Great Powers to establish and maintain spheres of influence

Use the following quotation to answer question 47.

We shall not realize our objectives unless we are willing to help free people maintain their free institutions against aggressive movements. This is no more than a frank recognition that totalitarian regimes imposed on free people undermine the foundations of international peace and hence the security of the United States.

—adapted from *Fifty Major Documents of the 20th Century*

47. The belief expressed by this speaker served as a rationale for the

- A. Truman Doctrine
- B. Locarno Treaties
- C. Yalta Conference
- D. Kellogg-Briand Pact

Use the following maps to answer questions 48 to 50.

Map I



Poland 1938

Map II



Partition 1939

Map III



Poland after 1945

—from *Europe in the Twentieth Century*

48. Map II represents the partition of Poland that resulted from secret protocols of the

- A. Munich Accord
- B. Locarno Treaties
- C. Anti-Comintern Pact
- D. Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact

49. Given the territorial changes in place by 1945, the potential for ethnic tension and demands for sovereignty would **most** likely have come from

- A. Poles living in Germany
- B. Germans living in Poland
- C. Russians living in Poland
- D. Czechs living in Germany

50. The territorial realignments shown in the maps support the inference that Poland likely had

- A. few natural boundaries to deter imperialist tendencies of strong neighbours
- B. a foreign policy of forming defensive alliances with the Soviet Union
- C. many ethnic groups fighting for independence within its borders
- D. a long history of defending against invaders mainly from the east

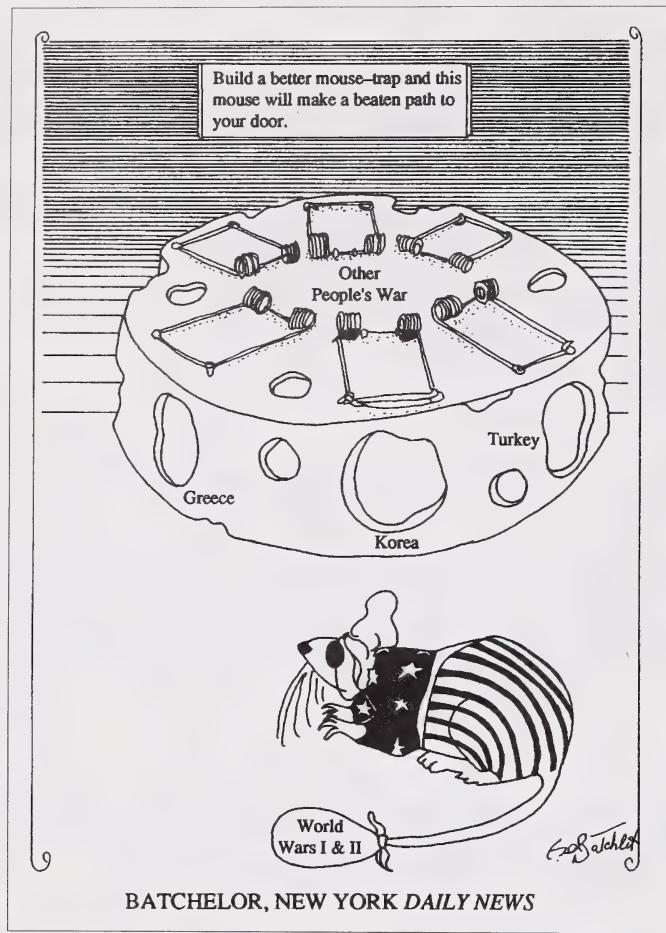
51. An alliance system among the Great Powers was established before the First World War primarily to achieve a balance of power. Following the Second World War, the two superpowers achieved this goal primarily through

- A. brinkmanship and détente
- B. mutual deterrence and nuclear parity
- C. the Marshall Plan and its focus on economic stability
- D. the United Nations and its collective security apparatus

52. In practice, the United Nations differs from the League of Nations **primarily** in its

- A. emphasis on diplomacy and mediation among members
- B. dependence on the use of economic sanctions to stop conflict
- C. ability to intervene with force, if necessary, to stop aggression
- D. extensive network of humanitarian and human rights agencies

Use the following cartoon to answer question 53.



—from *A Cartoon History of United States Foreign Policy*

53. The cartoonist is arguing that for the United States

- A. neutrality has only intensified world conflict
- B. isolationism is the safest foreign policy to adopt
- C. appeasement has led to the outbreak of global conflict
- D. containment is the best way to stop Soviet expansionism

54. During the 1950s, NATO, CENTO, and SEATO shared the common goal of

- A. resisting the spread of communism
- B. ending the proliferation of nuclear weapons
- C. supporting national self-determination movements
- D. creating democratic governments in Third World countries

Use the following list of events to answer question 55.

- I. Stalin suspected the motives of Great Britain and France and refused to participate in the Munich Conference.
- II. Many of the Allied nations intervened militarily in Russia during the civil war following the Bolshevik Revolution.
- III. Stalin suspected the Western allied nations of deliberately delaying the opening of a second front during the Second World War.
- IV. Operation Barbarossa represented the second time a German army invaded Russia in the 20th century.

55. Taken together, these events significantly influenced Soviet decisions and perspectives during

- A. the formative years of the Cold War
- B. the periods of détente with the United States
- C. President Gorbachev's foreign policy initiatives
- D. Premier Khrushchev's peaceful coexistence policy

56. A major step toward peace in the Middle East was accomplished through the signing of the

- A. Helsinki Accords
- B. SALT I Agreement
- C. Balfour Declaration
- D. Camp David Accord

57. The Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) and the Hungarian Revolution (1956) were similar Cold War events because, in effect, the two superpowers

- A. prevented the initiation of democratic reforms where a climate of political instability prevailed
- B. asserted their authority over territory perceived to be in their immediate sphere of influence
- C. tested the effectiveness of their conventional armed forces in limited engagements
- D. relied on the quick intervention and military support of their respective allies

For questions 58 to 60, consider the following issue and possible positions related to the issue.

Issue: Are military alliances among nations still necessary?

Positions:

- I. Yes, because it has been proven that a balance of power between opposing alliances can prevent conflicts and maintain stability.
- II. No, because alliances can lead to the escalation of conflicts by involving allies in purely local disputes.
- III. Yes, because alliances can be formed for short-term confrontation of, or threatened retaliation against, aggressor states that threaten the sovereignty of weaker nations.
- IV. No, because alliances commit their members to military buildups that can actually become a cause of war.

58. Which position presents the **best** support of the Allied action taken during the Second World War?

- A. Position I
- B. Position II
- C. Position III
- D. Position IV

59. Position I is **best** supported by the evidence provided in the

- A. immediate period before the First World War
- B. interwar period between 1919 and 1939
- C. immediate aftermath of the Second World War
- D. Cold War period between 1949 and 1989

60. Positions I and III could both be used to argue the positive nature of

- A. deterrence
- B. diplomacy
- C. disarmament
- D. disengagement

Use the following information to answer questions 61 and 62.

GATT* Goals

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is a binding contract among member countries that, together, account for 90% of world merchandise trade. It is an agency of the United Nations and is based in Geneva, Switzerland. The GATT has three main functions:

- to set up rules governing trade among nations,
- to provide a forum for the discussion of trade issues with the aim of making trade among nations easier by reducing barriers, and
- to act as a “court” where trade disputes among member states can be resolved.

The organization was set up following the Second World War by 23 original members. The first round of talks started in 1946 and resulted in 45,000 cuts to tariffs, affecting about one-fifth of world trade. Since then, there have been three other sets of negotiations, referred to as “rounds”: the Kennedy Round (1964–67), the Tokyo Round (1973–79), and the recent Uruguay Round, completed in December 1993.

—adapted from *Canada and the World*

*Proposed new name for the GATT is World Trade Organization

61. According to this information, the collective purpose of the GATT is to

A. reduce tariffs for less developed countries
B. maintain selective tariffs worldwide
C. create expanded trade subsidies
D. foster freer global trade

62. According to this information, the three functions of the GATT are designed to overcome

A. the monopoly over world trade held by Japan
B. protectionism associated with nationalist tendencies
C. hoarding of valuable natural resources by rich nations
D. the restrictive rules of cooperation promoted by the European Union

Use the following sources to answer questions 63 to 65.

Source I

Efforts to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons stem from worries that the greater the number of states that possess these weapons, the more likely they are to be used on purpose or accidentally. In addition, it would be all the more difficult to reduce and eliminate them. The Treaty of the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was signed in 1968 and more states have ratified this arms control treaty than any other, almost 140 states to date.

—from the *Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security*, 1989

Source II

South Africa has decided to come clean and North Korea has decided to cover up its nuclear weapons program. These recent revelations emphasize once again, as if Iraq wasn't enough, that safeguards against the proliferation of nuclear weapons are still essential and need to be strengthened. The new South Africa is so clean that one of its atomic experts has been appointed to the UN standing advisory group on nuclear safeguards implementation. He can help cope with the problem of North Korea, balking at implementing these safeguards. As the most secretive and one of the last Communist states, North Korea surprised the world by signing the Non-proliferation Treaty a couple of years ago and accepting its safeguards. The North Korean dictator, Kim Il Sung, has just declared that Korea intends to withdraw from the Non-proliferation Treaty because the nation appears to have been caught cheating on the aims of its nuclear program.

—John Walker, international affairs columnist, April 1993

Source III



—from *Nuclear War: Opposing Viewpoints*

63. By comparing the information from Sources I and II, it can be concluded that

- A. states signing the Non-proliferation Treaty do not necessarily adhere to its guidelines
- B. states signing the Non-proliferation Treaty have largely ceased to develop nuclear weapons
- C. nuclear weapons have become a less serious threat globally since the end of the Cold War
- D. international safeguards to prevent nuclear accidents should be monitored by a superpower

64. Which concern expressed in Source I is illustrated by the cartoon in Source III?

- A. More and more states are developing nuclear weapons secretly.
- B. Monitoring nuclear weapons will become increasingly difficult.
- C. A mistake on the part of a nuclear power could cause the next war.
- D. States with a nuclear capability will use their weapons deliberately.

65. The pessimistic outlook illustrated in the Source III cartoon came closest to being realized during the

- A. Gulf War
- B. Suez Crisis
- C. Vietnam War
- D. Cuban Missile Crisis

66. *Certainly 1989 is the most significant year since the end of the last world war in 1945.*

Which developments provide the strongest evidence to support this claim?

- A. The end of the Cold War, political upheaval in China, and revolution in Eastern Europe
- B. The decline in world trade, the increase in global interdependence, and the increase of serious environmental concerns
- C. The Gulf War, the beginning of global recession, and the expanded UN role in Somalia and Cambodia
- D. The progress toward Middle East peace, the signing of free trade agreements, and economic integration by the European Community

67. *The outbreak of civil war among diverse ethnic groups of former Yugoslavia can be attributed to nationalism and ancient ethnic hatreds.*

Before the recent disintegration of Yugoslavia, these diverse ethnic and religious groups had been united by

- A. the presence of UN peacekeepers
- B. a largely authoritarian government
- C. the fear of aggression from other states
- D. a collective agreement of mutual friendship

68. Increased economic and political cooperation among members of the European Union has significantly contributed to arguments that support Canada's

- A. military presence with NATO forces in Europe
- B. financial contributions to the IMF and World Bank
- C. participation in recently established UN humanitarian efforts
- D. participation in free trade agreements with the United States and Mexico

Use the following statement to answer question 69.

I will never turn over security of the United States to the United Nations or any other international organization. We will never abandon our prerogative to act alone when our vital interests are at stake.

—Governor Bill Clinton, April 1992

69. Clinton's statement is based on the assumption that collective security

- A. reduces the sovereignty of nations
- B. enhances the vital interests of its supporters
- C. ensures peaceful resolution of international conflicts
- D. represents the opinion of the international community

70. An irony associated with the current Western European movement toward political and economic integration is that it is happening at a time when

- A. nation states are relying less and less on international trade
- B. there is a lessening concern globally for economic matters
- C. an almost opposite path is being followed in Eastern Europe
- D. tension among the states of Western Europe is at an all-time high

You have now completed Part A.

Proceed directly to Part B.

Part B: Written Response

Description

Part B consists of an essay assignment worth 30% of the total examination mark. You are to **take** and **defend** a position on one of the two issues presented, either Topic A or Topic B.

Instructions

- Choose **either** Topic A or Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.
- Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.
- Use blue or black ink to write your essay.

Your essay will be evaluated according to these four criteria:

- Exploration of the Issue
- Defence of Position
- Quality of Examples
- Quality of Language and Expression

Reminders for Writing

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend** your position by using supportive and specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **proofread** your writing.

Complete your essay on the following pages. Space is provided for planning and drafting and for your finished work.

Written Response—Essay Assignment

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

Topic A

Some individuals believe that governments should use the principles of free enterprise to restructure their economies. Other individuals believe that this is not the best approach that governments should take.

Should governments use the principles of free enterprise to restructure their economies?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

or

Topic B

Some individuals believe that the possession of nuclear weapons by some nations today serves a useful purpose. Other individuals contend that all nuclear weapons should be dismantled and their development forbidden.

Are nuclear weapons necessary?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

For Planning and Drafting

**Be sure to indicate your
choice of topic on the back cover.**

For Finished Work

For Planning and Drafting

For Finished Work

For Planning and Drafting

For Finished Work

For Planning and Drafting

For Finished Work

For Planning and Drafting

For Finished Work

For Planning and Drafting

For Finished Work

For Planning and Drafting

For Finished Work

Credits

Source 6 Benson. Cartoon reprinted by permission of *The Toronto Star Syndicate*. Copyright Tribune Media Services.

Source 11–13 Leon P. Baradat, *Political Ideologies: Their Origins and Impact*, © 1988, p. 43. Reproduced by permission of Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ.

Sources 16–17 Eric Beauchesne. From *The Edmonton Journal*, September 9, 1993. Reprinted by permission of Southam News.

Source 22–24 From *Swedish News*, September 19, 1991. Reprinted by permission of Swedish Information Services.

Source 36–38 Map by Regmarad. From *A Map History of the Modern World* (Irwin Publishing). Reprinted by permission of Stoddart Publishing Co. Limited.

Source 42–44 Low. Cartoon from *London Evening Standard*. Reprinted by permission of Solo Syndication & Literary Agency Ltd.

Source 47 Quotation from *Fifty Major Documents of the 20th Century*. (Van Nostrand Reinhold Ltd.)

Sources 48–50 Maps from *Europe in the Twentieth Century* (Belmont, California: Dorsey Press). Reprinted by permission of Wadsworth Inc.

Source 53 From *A Cartoon History of United States Foreign Policy Since World War I*, by the Editors of the Foreign Policy Association. Copyright © 1967 by Foreign Policy Association, Inc. Reprinted by permission of Random House, Inc.

Source 61–62 From *Canada and the World*, April 1992. Reprinted by permission of Canada and the World, Waterloo, ON.

Sources 63–65 I: Reprinted by permission of the *Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security*, 1989.
II: John Walker. From *The Edmonton Journal*, April 5, 1993. Reprinted by permission of John Walker.
III: Cartoon reprinted by permission of *Star Tribune*, Minneapolis.

Source 69 From *Vital Speeches of the Day*, May 1992. Reprinted by permission of Vital Speeches of the Day.

50/5
SOCIAL STUDIES 30

JANUARY 1995

KEY

1. D	26. B	51. B
2. B	27. C	52. C
3. D	28. C	53. B
4. A	29. B	54. A
5. C	30. D	55. A
6. D	31. A	56. D
7. A	32. D	57. B
8. A	33. D	58. C
9. B	34. B	59. D
10. B	35. C	60. A
11. A	36. D	61. D
12. D	37. C	62. B
13. B	38. D	63. A
14. C	39. B	64. C
15. D	40. A	65. D
16. B	41. C	66. A
17. D	42. C	67. B
18. B	43. B	68. D
19. A	44. C	69. A
20. D	45. D	70. C
21. C	46. A	
22. B	47. A	
23. A	48. D	
24. D	49. B	
25. B	50. A	

*Do Not Write
On This Page*

Social Studies 30

January 1995

Name

Apply Label With Student's Name

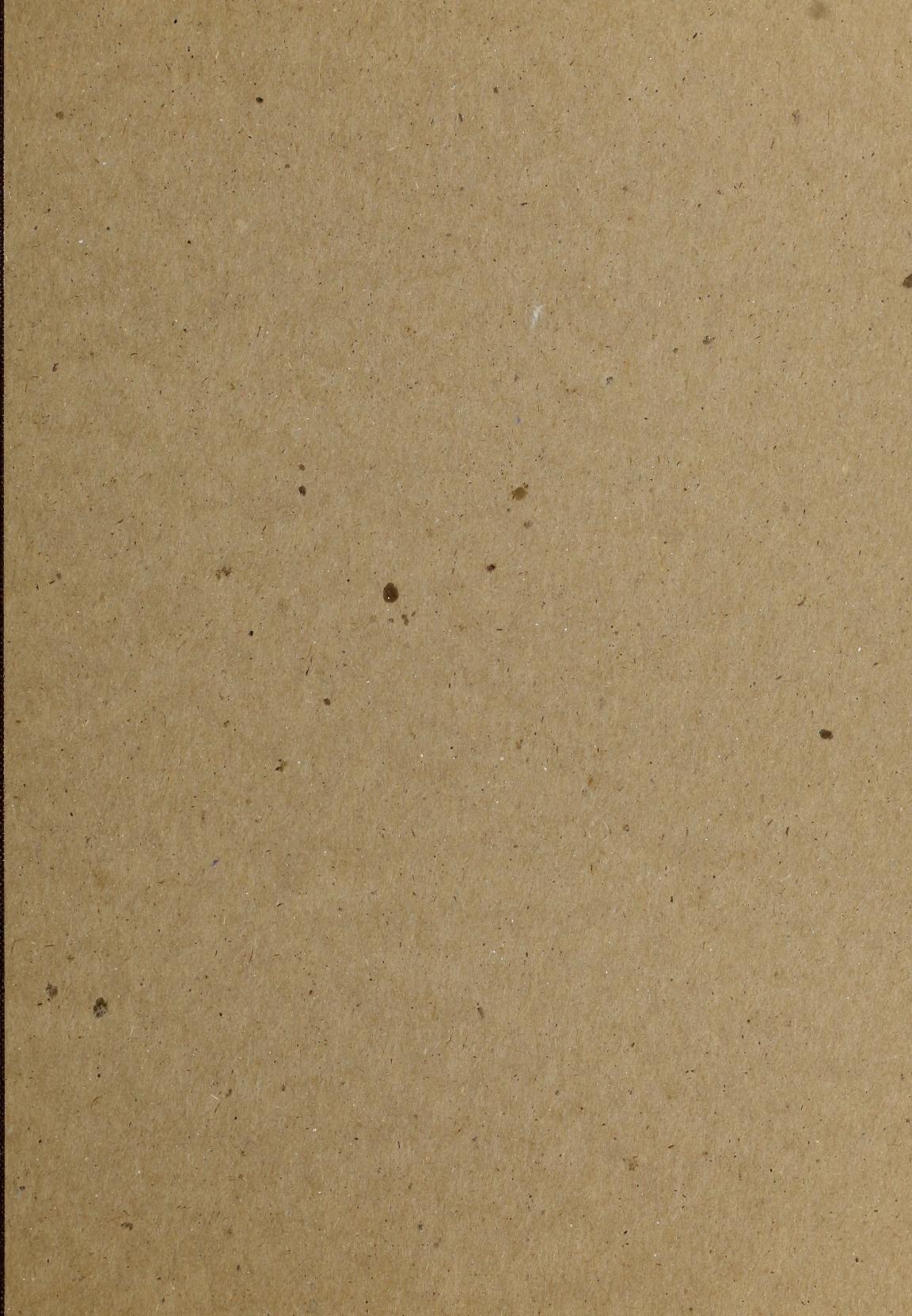
Social Studies 30

(Last Name) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(Legal First Name) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
Name: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Date of Birth: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Sex: <input type="checkbox"/>
Permanent Mailing Address: _____		
(Apt./Street/Ave./P.O. Box) _____ (Village/Town/City) _____ (Postal Code) _____		
School Code: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	School: _____	Signature: _____

Indicate Your Choice of Topic	For Department Use Only
Check One	
Topic A <input type="text"/>	M1 <input type="text"/>
Topic B <input type="text"/>	M2 <input type="text"/>
	M3 <input type="text"/>

No Name

Apply Label Without Student's Name



University of Alberta Library



0 1620 0535 2438